

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,



Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1769.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
THE inclosed letter to the Rev. Mr. S. Seabury, I put into the Post-Office last Monday Morning for conveyance to New-York, to be printed in one of the Gazette's there; but, upon seeing your News-Paper in the Afternoon, I went and took it out; judging it most fit to publish it here first. Be pleased to give it a Place in your next: Only, it may be proper you should previously print the Paper, B. W. replies to; as that has never been seen in these parts, unless by those few who take the New-York Gazette. The impartial public will then be able to judge whether B. W. did not write with perfect decency in comparison with either the Author that occasioned his writing, or with Mr. Seabury, who has endeavoured to set both him, and my self, in the most odious point of light.
Your humble Servant,
Boston, Jan. 23, 1769. CHARLES CHAUNCY.

THE Doctor [Chauncy] has acted altogether beneath the Character of an honest Man; and has thus laid himself open to so much Censure and Reproof, that whatever he advances for the Future, must rather serve to promote our Interest. His Intentions in so doing are best known to himself; but the Consequences are not to be avoided.

Out of the many Falshoods he has published, I shall at this Time, select but one, which is this; that all the Candidates for holy Orders in the Church of England, have the Expenses of their Voyage Home, paid by the Society, &c. The Society, as I and every one else can see, publish every Year an exact Account of the Monies they receive, and of the Purposes to which they are applied. If he can produce one Instance, wherein the Expenses attending the Voyage of any one Candidate for Orders, have been defrayed in the Manner he mentions, it is more than I have ever seen; and I think, from my scrupulous Inspection into the Society's Abstracts, I may venture to affirm that none is to be found. Let the Candid therefore, of all Denominations, judge (for in Spite of the Doctor, and all our other Advocates, they will judge for themselves,) what Spirit it was that dictated so infamous an Assertion.

The Doctor, too surely, in this Instance has endeavoured to impose wretchedly upon the Public. If he did it wickedly, (which I must not suppose) he is an improper Instrument to advance the Cause of Truth and Righteousness; if he did it weakly, (which I cannot suppose, as Information was so easily to be obtained,) he has proved (as the Whig and Centinel have done also,) that his Abilities are not equal to the Task which he has undertaken, and therefore, that our Cause can hope for no Advantages from his feeble Efforts to support it. In short, if he has nothing better to say, than what he has already advanced, every Man who wishes well either to Himself or his Neighbour, will desire him to put his Hand upon his Mouth, and say nothing. If this will not prevent him from injuring both our own Cause, and the general Cause of Religion, he is hereby interdicted from any farther Publication, without Licence first had and obtained from the Guardians of our Church, who are appointed to take care—*ne quid Detrimenti capiat Ecclesia*—that nothing be printed to her Disgrace or Disadvantage.

Depending upon your Candour for the Publication of this Epistle, I am,
Philadelphia, With Respect to all others,
June 15, 1768. AN INDEPENDENT.

Rev'd Sir,
Boston, January 17, 1769.
I esteem it extremely unkind, that you should represent me to the world, in Mr. Gaine's Gazette, of December 26, as chargeable with "fraud, forgery, deceit, and villainy," in relation to the Paper printed in Mr. Parker's Gazette, of Aug. 29, and signed B. W.; especially, as you published this accusation, after you had seen my Letter to the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, inclosing and conveying that Paper to New-York, in which I particularly declare to him, "that a member of the Church of England, and of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was the Author of it." You have herein given me the lie, and in the grossest and most aggravated sense in the face of the public. I little expected, did not deserve, and can't easily account for, such unjust treatment.

In order to introduce this unchristian charge against me, with some shew of plausibility, you have said, "that the direction at the head of this Paper, [to Mr. James Parker, Printer of the American Whig] and, as you think, the date at Boston, were in a different hand and ink from the other writing." And what then? Of what significance is it, who directed, or who dated that Paper? Is there the least connection betwixt "villainously forging" a paper, and giving date and direction to it, after it had been wrote? Did you see, Sir, any mark of a different hand in the paper itself, or any sign of adulteration? You don't pretend that you did; nor indeed could you; for it was transmitted by me, as put into my hands, without the addition, or alteration, of a single word, letter, or so much as point. The plain truth is, that paper had originally neither direction, or date. But, as it was given to me in vindication of my character, which had been attacked at New-York, I tho't it quite

needless, when I had determined to send it there to be printed, to put my self to the trouble of going to the Author to give it date and direction. I therefore did it myself. And any one else might have done it, without doing any harm. Most certainly it could hurt nobody, unless the Author of it; and when he complains of being injured, I will give him all the satisfaction he desires.

To give strength to the suspicion of fraudulent dealing, with respect to the paper signed B. W. you have said further, "Benning Wentworth, Esq; late Governor of the Province of New-Hampshire, was named to you, after some shuffling and hesitation, by Mr. Parker [the Person who printed it] as its author"; and that he declared, "if you denied or doubted it's being the handwriting of the late Governor Wentworth, he was ready to prove it." You add, "that a gentleman in this city [New-York] wrote to a friend of his at Portsmouth concerning the affair, and received a letter from the late Governor Wentworth, in which he asserts, that the contents and every clause therein is a villainous piece of forgery." And well he might as father'd upon him. But what relation has all this to me? Did I ever say, or so much as distantly insinuate to Mr. Parker, or to any other person at New-York, that the late G. Wentworth was the Author of the paper signed B. W.? The Rev. Mr. Rodgers is the only person at New-York I ever wrote to; and the only letter I ever wrote to him, relative to this affair, is that which you saw. Was it there said, that this honorable Gentleman, or any other, pointing him out by name, was the author of the paper that occasioned such an out-cry? Nay, have you not told the public yourself, "that Mr. Rodgers declared to you, that he did not know, and had never heard, who wrote the letter signed B. W."? How indeed should he, as I had concealed the person's name from him? The exact honest truth is this:—The paper in contest was put naked into my hands. And I wrote the signature, as well as direction to the Printer; but for no other reason, than that it might appear as other printed papers do. Had the author been at hand, I might have desired him to do it; tho' I know not that I should, as it was a matter of no importance at all who did it, nothing more being intended by it, than to signify an unknown writer. I had no view in the choice of the letters B. W. but to avoid the name of the real author. I never once reflected whose name these letters could be applied to. And as to the honorable person mentioned to you at New-York, I did not then know he was a member of the Society for propagating the gospel, nor do I know it now but by your information; and I can uprightly say, he never once came into my mind, till forced in by hearing that the late Governor Wentworth had been wrote to upon this matter. 'Tis to me quite strange, that you, or any one else, should imagine, that the real author of the paper signed B. W. was intended to be marked out by these letters. Has this been the manner, at New-York, in the long controversy that has been carrying on there? Was this the manner of the paper B. W. replied to? Did not that writer assume a feigned character, however awkwardly he appeared in it? After all, if you were really led by any thing that was said, or done, by Mr. Parker, or any other person, to suppose that the late Governor Wentworth was designed by the letters B. W. I am no more accountable for it than you are, nor had any more hand in it, unless ACCIDENTALLY by making use of initial letters, which, tho' applicable to his name, I never once tho't of, and no one had a right to apply to him, or any particular person whatever.

The impartial public will, I flatter myself, be abundantly satisfied, when they have seen what I have now wrote, that you have acted a very unchristian part, in taxing me, not upon the foot of proof, but groundless suspicion only, with "forgery and villainy," in the manner you have done; and I can't suppose but this will be your own sense of the matter, and that you will think yourself obliged, as a Gentleman, much more a Christian, and a Clergyman, to make me some suitable public satisfaction.

I can't help saying, you have discovered no small effrontery in telling me, "that I must produce the author of the paper signed B. W. or take to myself all the reproach you have heaped on me." What imaginable right have you to demand the knowledge of the author of that paper, or to suspend the honor of my character upon a compliance with that demand? What is this but to invert the proper order of reason and nature? As you have openly slandered me, your duty is plain before you. Confess your fault, or prove your charge. I challenge you to do the latter; but for your own honor, you must produce better evidence than amusing the world with insinuations, or affirmations, at New-York, from those who knew no more of the author than you did yourself, that B. W. was intended to point out the late Gov. Wentworth, and his saying, with real truth, upon that wild supposition, that the paper so signed was a "villainous forgery." The Gentleman, who speaks of himself in that paper, as "a son of the church of England, and member of the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts," would have enabled me to have given the most authentic evidence, that he was the author of it, but that it would have been a de-meaning myself to take such a method. At present it is much more proper you should clear up your own suffering

character, than that I should say any thing further to secure the honor of my own; which is too well established to receive hurt from the attack you have made upon it. Should it hereafter appear necessary, I can easily put it out of all dispute, that the contested paper was wrote and put into my hands, as I have declared; tho' I shall not do this by mentioning the Gentleman's name. Your past conduct forbids it. It would indeed be unkind to put it in your power to treat him in a manner similar to that in which you have treated me. Though I bear you no ill-will, I shall only subscribe,

Your injured CHARLES CHAUNCY.
The Rev. Mr. S. SEABURY.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to insert the following.

M R. S.—y—fin his very extraordinary Performance that appeared in Gaine's Gazette of the 26th of December last, has totally passed over the Substance and Meaning of what I wrote, and has found Occasion from a gutted Name, not affirmed, only supposed to be the true one, to look upon himself as the Person marked out, and with a malicious Design to injure his Reputation and Usefulness. Had this been as near the Truth as it is distant from it, he could not have more wounded his own Character, than by the Method he has taken to vindicate it. I here declare, that I had not the most distant Thought or Design to hurt Mr. S.—y's Character: I do not know him, nor have I ever heard any Thing particularly good or bad of him, more than that he was generally thought to be the American Whig Whipper, or an Associate with him. Supposing him to be such, I discovered that Supposition by the Letters S.—y—land to strengthen that Conjecture, I am sorry to find so great a Similitude between the rude Piece I then bore Evidence against, and that now under Consideration.

It is plain that what I wrote was merely to support Doctor Chauncy against a Charge of Falshood brought against him in the Whip of the 26th of July; and three Lines from Mr. S.—y—at the Foot of any of the Whips, disclaiming that Piece would have turned the whole Force of my Paper from him, and lodged it where it ought to be; instead of which, he has given to the Public a foul Rant, that I fear will go far towards laying himself upon his Back, notwithstanding his being so good a Wrestler, as he intimates in his said Extra Whip of the 26th of December.—I admire the Terms used in these Whips, and think the Cow-kin or Cat of nine Tails might be introduced with no great Impropriety.

What I wrote was merely in support of Truth, and principally relating to a single Fact, without Intention to hurt the good Name of any Person. The Dispute (which I think has been ridiculously managed) remains still where it was, for the Parties to carry on either shall think proper.

The other Part of Mr. S.—y's Letter I leave for the Doctor to answer if he thinks it worth while; if not, to some of his young Friends that may have a mind for Sport in the scribbling Way, for I do not mean to take any Part whatever against the Church of England, nor even in Banter against one of her Clergy, however great the Opportunity he has given for Satire and Ridicule.

I put neither Signature, Date or Direction to the Paper that I voluntarily gave to Doctor Chauncy, but have since enquired and found, that it was without any Design to point out any particular Person that the Letters B. W. were placed at the Bottom of it, and with as little Design I now place at the Foot of this the Letter B. only, which I hope will not ingeniously be mistaken by Mr. S.—y for my Lord Bute, or by the Spanish Ambassador for the Duke of Braganza.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of February,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A great Variety of House Furniture,—among which are—Mohogany Chest of Draws and Table to suit, Bureau. Mohogany Dining Tables, Ten-Tables, Leather bottom Chairs, Looking Glasses, an Eight Day Clock, Feather Bed, Bedsteads and Bedding Kitchen Furniture, wearing Apparel, Plate, &c. &c. Also an Elegant Chaise & Harness, New. Sale to begin (exactly) at Ten. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Store No. 2, on the South Side of the Town-Dock, on Thursday the Second Day of February, (if not sold before at private Sale) a good SLOOP, about 80 Tons Burthen, between 2 and 3 Years old, with her Appurtenances, as she now lays South Side Town Dock. Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may apply to William Homes, at the above Store for further Particulars.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

LEF I at a shop some Time since through a Mistake, two Pair Callimanco Shoes.—The Owner may have them again, by paying the Expence of this Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-House, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years past, near the Fortification. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Mr. Seabury & vide Page 36
(a) vid. pa. 375.

Page 71. & vide Page 375 & 376. in vide the 1. column * Pa. 375.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

S. Adams

I cannot forbear making a few observations on the curious and laboured account of the sentiments of the British government, and the debates in the house of Commons on American affairs given in the Court-Gazette of Thursday last. What pains are taken to make us believe contrary to the latest and most authentic advices from home, that the affairs of America in general, and particularly of this province, are in a situation almost desperate, only because a few among us have done every thing in their power to make them so, and cannot endure the thoughts of not having their own prophecies fulfilled, their misrepresentations successful, and their malevolence gratified. It seems that of late administration has not only adopted implicitly the accounts of facts, but the reasonings upon them, and even governmental measures, as they have been stated, and suggested by a few of its servants on this side the water: Hence the embarrassments of the ministry, and the perplexity of the nation, from the unnatural contest with the colonies, at a season when the circumstances of Europe require the most perfect union at home, to give weight to our negotiations, and awe to those who might wish to disturb our repose.

The tenor of his Majesty's speech at the opening of parliament, as it respects America, is easily accounted for, from the Budget which about that time was received from hence. The Ministry seem'd to believe, at the first opening of the Budget, that the proceedings of a certain town in America, were not only to the highest degree seditions, but nothing short of treason itself; and that they had full evidence of all this in their hands. Tho' the people at a distance from the seat of government are always under great disadvantages, with respect to a fair state of their case, in any disputes between them and the servants of the crown, yet Truth very soon so far made its own way, that upon a closer inspection into affairs, the charge appeared to be laid too high: Nor is there a person either in or out of parliament, who has justly stated or proved, one single act of that town, as a public body, to be, I will not say treasonable or seditious, but even at all illegal; nor is it in the power of any man, either on this or the other side the Atlantic, to do it.

New vouchers, we are told, are called for from authority: This is no favourable symptom to the sudden and warm accusers; for I believe there are more than one, who may find it an *Augean* enterprise, to support their own representation. For it is certainly beyond human art and sophistry to prove that British subjects, to whom the privilege of possessing arms is expressly recognized by the Bill of Rights, and who live in a province where the law requires them to be equip'd with arms, &c. are guilty of an illegal act, in calling upon one another to be provided with them, as the law directs. But if some are bold and base enough, where the interest of a whole country is at stake, to penetrate into the secrets of the human breast, to search for crimes, and to impute the worst of motives to actions strictly legal, whatever may be thought of their expediency, it is easy to recriminate in the same way; and one man has as good reason to affirm, that a few, in calling for a military force under pretence of supporting civil authority, secretly intended to introduce a general massacre, as another has to assert, that a number of loyal subjects, by calling upon one another to be provided with arms, according to law, intended to bring on an insurrection.

It will be equally difficult to prove it illegal, for a number of British subjects, to invite as many of their fellow-subjects as they please, to convene and consult together, on the most prudent and constitutional measures for the redress of their grievances; or that such an assembly had actually assumed the powers of government, when they actually disclaimed all such powers, and united in recognizing their subjection to government, by humble petitions and remonstrances, and by encouraging their fellow-subjects in their loyalty and good Order.

The true state of things, we may suppose began to appear, under all the clouds that had been thrown over it, even before the addresses of the Lords and Commons were wrote. Accordingly, these addresses, as Mr. Burke said in the House of Commons, were as usual, "Copies, but fainter than the original." And as different accounts were compared, and things coolly considered, the bitter spirit of resentment, occasioned by misinformation and misapprehension, daily subsided; and threatnings of state-prisoners to be sent from hence, of disfranchizing the town, and of vacating the province charter, are no more believed, to the disappointment and vexation of those, who have employed every art to realize such a scene, and have anticipated it, with a foolish air of triumph, that must have been regarded with contempt, did not the malice of it awaken our indignation.

The Gazette account of last Thursday, which I take to have been labor'd by top hands, tells us, "that from the King's speech and the addresses of the two houses, may be collected the sense of the whole nation, and of all parties." Nothing can be more extravagant than such an assertion: Are the sentiments of the Ministry, or the majority of both houses of parliament, always agreeable to those of the majority of the nation? Did not the last parliament pass opposite acts respecting America, just as the ministry changed? Were all parties agreed in reply to the late speech from the throne? Was there not an objection made in the House of Commons against voting thanks for the measures that had been pursued, lest this should be taken as an implicit adoption of those measures? And, Did not Lord North the chief manager for the ministry, declare, that this expression was only designed as a proper and respectful compliment to the throne, and by no means to preclude a free consideration of those measures? Under this explanation from the ministry themselves, it pass'd the House: And yet it is asserted by many, that this was a compliment to Majesty, was the unanimous sanction of parliament, to all that had been done relative to America!

We are further told, that the behaviour of the people of Boston was stated. We wish it had been stated fairly: We only want a candid bearing, and then this much deserving, but much abused town, which has been severely tried, by the most irritating conduct on the part of its enemies, and unjustly charg'd as a town with the crimes, of some base, and unknown persons, would appear truly respectable.

After all, mobs and riots in this capital, are the pretence, rather than the true cause of the bitterness express'd against it: Tumults at least equally illegal have happen'd in other places, but the representations of them have been more just and kind: It is the part this town has taken on the side of liberty, and its noble exertions in favor of the Rights of America, that has render'd it so obnoxious to the tools of power. But the people of Boston are charg'd with "ingratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act! And because some refus'd, to make compensation to the sufferers in behalf of that Act, and others did it with an ill grace!"—What artful confusion is here to make a single town odious? Were the people of Boston ever apply'd to for a compensation? Did not the requisition come to the general assembly? In which there were only four members for Boston? Did not these members unite with the general assembly in granting ample compensation? Was not this a free, generous act? Could any power on earth, constitutionally, oblige the province or the town to pay the damages done by unknown rioters? Has the parliament done this in the late riots in England? Did Rhode-Island make compensation, tho' called upon as this province was? Are Howard and Moffat compensated to this day by that colony? What has it suffer'd for a refusal? It has been complimented for its loyalty and good order in one of Lord Hillsborough's circular letters, with a view to induce it to treat with contempt this province which had compensated: But Rhode-Island had sense and virtue to despise the ridiculous Lure, and generosity not to withdraw its aid from the common cause.—Without saying any thing more upon this point, we may venture to appeal to the candid world, where the ingratitude lies!

As to the repeal of the Stamp Act, tho' the people of this province and America universally regarded this act as an infringement of their constitutional rights, and consequently humbly claim'd the repeal as a point of Equity, they yet receiv'd it with as much gratitude as if it had been a free gift. They bless'd their Sovereign.—They rever'd the wisdom and goodness of the British parliament.—They felt themselves happy, till new acts equally unconstitutional were made, and levities impos'd upon trade, unknown even at the time of the Stamp Act. But it seems we are unpardonable for not being thankful for the removal of one burthen, after another is laid upon us by the same hands, equally hard to bear! How contemptible is such reasoning! What an affront to common sense! I never heard of such discourse in parliament till I saw our Court Paper; and can these persons be friends to the leading men in government, who represent them as reasoning in such a manner?

Aye, but the agreement of the merchants, not to import goods was said to be an "hostility not practis'd by nations at war!"—This then was as bad, or worse than the Convention; tho' neither Boston nor this province happen to be alone in such an agreement. But why did not G. B. send reprehensory letters to the merchants? Why were not the calamities which have been so liberally threatned against us, represented as a punishment of this hostile act, and not wholly laid upon the Convention, and the proceedings of the town of Boston? It might doubtless have been done with equal wisdom & justice.—This step of the merchants, however has been approv'd and applauded by our most judicious friends at home, and even by British merchants, contrary to their own interest: It has universally been regarded as legal, and the most effectual measure for redress: Aye, there's the sick; it is because it is likely to prove so effectual, that some men, would subside or frighten us out of it.—I remember well, it was highly recommended by some in the time of the Stamp Act. I believe, because they wish'd it success, but because, perhaps they thought it could never be accomplish'd: Just so, they advis'd to humble petitions to the King and parliament, and then endeavor'd to defeat them, by suggesting to the ministry, that an agent for the house alone, could not properly present their own petition. From hence arises one of Lord Hillsborough's present Perplexities; and if the agent for the house does his duty, his Lordship must use his utmost dexterity to parry the blow.

But, Boston "may be depriv'd of all its trade, and made a village!" Sad indeed! And so may New-York, and all the trading towns on the American continent; and what then? Why then, Bristol, and Liverpool, and London itself, may become villages too.—Was this said in parliament, or, was the threatning moulded here to excite ridicule?—Could a British politician, finding public credit suffering at such a critical season from the unsettled state of America, ever imagine that the nation might be remedied, by turning our sea-ports into villages.—The Compiler goes on to inform us, that Gov. BERNARD has been spoken of with great respect; and so has Mr. OTIS, and compared to the Pyms, the Hampdens, the Shippens, and the Sir John Barnards of Britain. But poor G. B.—it was judiciously observ'd in the house of Commons, has had some very uncommon difficulties to contend with.—Mr. Otis and his compatriots have doubtless had none! No toils—no self-denials—no threatnings—no tempting baits—no; all the virtue is on one side.—Virtue was never known to be separated from power or profit; it is all engross'd by the grasping of honorable and lucrative places.—But what are these great difficulties on the Gov.'s part—why truly, the election of Councillors in part by the representatives of the people, and the return of Juries by the Town, and not by the Sheriff, who are of his own appointment!—I am sorry that some of the most valuable privileges of this province should prove so great difficulties, to Governor BERNARD, but can by no means wish them annihilated for the sake of giving him ease. I never heard that they were quite so offensive to any of his predecessors, and cannot think they ever will be so much as one of his successors: The province has been and may be again quietly and happily govern'd, while these terrible difficulties have subsisted in their full force. They are indeed wise checks upon power in favor of the people; but Power vested in some men, can brook no check: To assert the most undoubted Rights of human nature, and of the British Constitution, they deem FACTION; and having embarrass'd a free government, by their own

impolitic measures, they fly to the military power, which with equal justice and spirit was said in the late debate in the House of Commons, to be "the last resource of IGNORANT DESPOTISM." But force is no very suitable means of changing the sentiments of the people: It is rather adapted to rivet and confirm them. Arms ought to be very cautiously employed, even against faction, which they have often increased rather than quell'd.—The present Uneasiness in America has been *falsely* and *insidiously* called by this odious name: Can any man suppose, the almost universal complaints of a people, to deserve this appellation? As well might the general uneasiness that introduced the revolution by WILLIAM the Third, and that settled the succession in the illustrious house of Hanover, be called a FACTION!

SHIPPEN.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

It was said in company last wednesday evening, that Verres on some occasion given, declared that day in C—, that if the parliament were disposed to retaliate, they would deprive the province of its fisheries; prohibit its trade to the West-Indies; and prevent the exportation of rum and all trade whatever to Africa, &c. And that Boston would be reduced to a village: on which it was observed by one or two gentlemen, that we had never done any thing to deserve such treatment, and that they could not hurt the trade of the province without hurting themselves. To which Verres replied, that we had no right to expect any thing better, on account of our disobedience to parliament. This was said to be the substance of the conversation. From which it appears first, what idea we are to entertain of the tenderness and humanity of Verres towards this province: of which he is under every obligation to be the friend and patron. Secondly, that he himself wrote or dictated the intelligence in the Court Gazette, relating to the debates in parliament on the behaviour of the people in Boston. Whoever reads the said Gazette will be under a necessity of making this inference from the striking similitude between part of the fore-mentioned conversation, and part of the intelligence referred to. The said Intelligence also informs the public in the same article, with what great respect the friends of administration spoke of G. B.; and that they mentioned among his difficulties, two, which arise from the constitution of the Massachusetts Bay, viz. The Council which was intended to support government, becoming frequently the means of weakening it, in consequence of their being elected by a popular assembly; and the Juries being often an instrument of faction, instead of a check upon it, because returned by the towns, and not by the sheriffs.

However respectfully the friends of administration may speak of G. B. administration itself, at least Lord Hillsborough, had been greatly censured for the severe, impolitic and unconstitutional measures pursued here with regard to Rescinding certain resolves, and the dissolution of the assembly; and his L^{ty}, it is said, has endeavoured to justify himself by bringing G. B. into view: upon whose letters and representations those measures were founded. It is not probable the minister will take upon himself any censure he can place elsewhere, notwithstanding the windy compliments of any courtier whatever. Hence probably the unusual motions lately of a set of gentry, who are every day at a certain place of public resort to be seen in a group; and who, it is said, have been running to and fro between — and — employed with others in giving depositions to support the representations aforesaid, particularly that the civil magistrates had lost all authority; that government was at an end; that the town especially was in a state of anarchy; and that troops were absolutely necessary, not only to bring the town to order, but to keep it so; and to protect the C—, even at the Castle, where they could not be safe without the guard of several Regiments; and that a plan had been laid for taking the castle in order to come at the C—. These have been the diabolical representations that have been made to administration. And we have it from the highest authority, the King's speech to parliament, that such representations have been made, as have induced his Majesty to think, that in one of his Colonies there was a spirit of faction that had proceeded even to acts of violence and of resistance to the execution of the law; that the capital town of it was in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and that it has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifested a disposition to throw off their dependance on Great-Britain. But as Parliament have ordered to be laid before them the representations on which this charge is grounded, and an enquiry likely to be made for the evidence of the truth of them, it becomes essentially necessary for the support of the Representer, that he should procure what evidence he can for that purpose: And accordingly it is said he has been for some time industriously employed in procuring it; and that he has forwarded such as he could obtain from his minions, by the last vessels that sailed for London. As the town must be essentially affected by it, it will argue the justice of the charge bro't against them, if they do not beslist themselves to set their conduct in a true light.

With regard to the difficulties mentioned in the Court Gazette in the way of G. B. arising from the constitution of the province, and with great propriety called his difficulties, viz. the Council—and Juries.—The same language as the above, and the same cant, have been for some time usual with Verres. "The Council intended for the support of Government"—The Council it seems is no part of government: they were intended only for the support of government, by which we are to understand the support of Verres in all his measures, particularly in procuring troops to be sent hither under various pretences, quartering of them contrary to the letter and spirit of acts of parliament, &c. &c. &c. If the C— decline supporting him in these and such-like measures, they no longer support government but weaken it; and this in consequence of their being elected by a popular assembly. But if they were independent of such an assembly, it is not clear, unless we are to suppose them such creatures as he would nominate, that they would support his measures. Nay, the contrary is highly probable, if the conduct of

London at y^r Town Meeting in Sep. last & June & Governor Barnard = Council * L^d Hillsborough
 9 Lordship or Commis^{rs} & Great B^y (c) Page 149 (d) vid. Bill Rights pa. 1053 v. vid. pa. 241.
 a vid. pa. 248-264 & (c) Page 370. (f) vid. Charter pa. 1097. (g) pa. 370. (h) a. d. repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1.

the Council in Colonies where the appointment is in the Crown, can furnish a rule for judging in this matter. However that may be, the inference is natural that our Intelligence, at least will, and there is no reason to doubt he has been attempting an alteration in the appointment of the Council, that he may have them a little more under his influence.

Juries—What have our Juries done to displease Verres?—enough to displease any T. T. that with equal rage had sworn to crush the Liberty of the PRESS, but had been disappointed by the firmness of a Grand Jury; who notwithstanding the threats of Verres, and the arts and persuasions of his Lieutenant, could not be prevailed on to find a Bill against the Publishers of a certain News-Paper containing what Verres would construe a Libel against him, wherein his sacred name and character were blasphemed. Hence the resentment against Juries, and the character he has given them of being often the instrument of faction instead of a check upon it, because returned by the Towns and not by the Sheriffs. Blessed Juries we should have in all cases wherein Verres and his creatures were directly or remotely concerned.

There are divers other clauses in the said Gazette that might be here animadverted on, viz. That compensation was made with a very ill grace, the combination not to import goods from England an hostility not practised by nations at war—a determination not to repeal the late revenue laws, at least till America hath submitted—no dependence can be had on the affection and gratitude of the Americans—if the troops were withdrawn, the tumults would be renewed—faction perfectly quelled would strengthen the hands of government—all which may be seen in our Intelligence's account of the debates of parliament. But they are manifestly either the invention of his own cranium, or the repetition of his own representations; in either case demonstrating the malignity of his heart towards this province in particular, and America in general. The other parts of his Intelligence are collected from news-papers and letters, with such convenient alterations as might serve, without the hazard of detection, to impress upon the Public such an opinion of things as he would wish to inculcate. Whether the Public can depend on such Intelligence as this, which Verres, by Mr. Draper assures his readers they may, the Public must judge.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1769.

PAOLI.

THE NORTH AMERICAN, No. III.
Nocte pluit tota! Reduunt Spectacula mane!
Divisum imperium, cum JOVE Cæsar habet!
Hæc ego vericulus feci! Talit alter honores!
Sic vos, non vobis, adificatis aves!
Sic vos non vobis, vespera feris quæ!
Sic vos, non vobis, melificatis apes!
Sic vos, non vobis, feris aratra baves!
Nate Dea! Quo jata trahant, retrahuntque! sequamur!
Quæquid erit! Suberant, omni fortiter, ferendo est!

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 15.

On the 4th of this inst. about ten o'clock at night, the goal of Amherst county, by some accident caught fire, and one Richard Fletcher Gregory, confined in it for debt, perished in the flames. There was something very deplorable in this man's fate, for, although, by his cries, he awakened the goaler, who immediately snatched up the keys, as he thought, of the prison, and ran directly to open the door, yet, upon trial, he found they were the wrong ones, and, by his repeated efforts to unlock the door, spoiled the lock, so that when he came with the right key, it had no effect. Then he roused up a Negro fellow, who, with an ax, laboured hard to cut the door through, and when he had completed it, found that what he had done was in vain, as there were iron bars in the inside. The poor man, who was all this time at the window, and seeing nothing more could be done for his relief, as the fire burst out at the prison door, and hindered the Negro from proceeding, resigned himself to his fate. He took off his clothes, and threw them out at the window, telling the goaler to give them to his poor wife and children, as the only legacy he had to leave them. He then retired to a corner of the prison, and lay down, waiting his fate. Next morning his remains were found, which were nothing but his skull and thigh bones.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated 30th November, 1768. Concerning the late Expulsion of the Spanish Governor, Don Ulloa, from New Orleans, on the 2d of November last.

"THE arbitrary and ungracious Deportment of Don Ulloa, has almost since his Arrival in the Colony, been to the last Degree disgusting to the French Inhabitants, who have long been meditating on Means to rid it and themselves of him. Some late unpopular Restrictions on their Trade from the French Islands, and Apprehensions of still worse that might ensue, at last brought their Resolutions to a Head.—About Five Hundred of the principal Planters and Merchants, secretly bound themselves to support each other in the Attempt, and on a certain Day fix'd for the Purpose, 1500 or 2000 of them assembled, with their Memorial of Grievances,—the Council sat in great Form, and a Number of their respectable Body were deputed to Don Ulloa, to require his Subscription to certain Articles which they had dictated; or as the only Alternative, to convey himself in the speediest Manner he could out of the Colony. The first he did not choose to comply with, nor to dispute the latter.—He accordingly, without the least Hesitation, embarked himself, his Wife, and his Household Deities, and failed I believe, about a Fortnight ago for the Havanna. What the Result of this Affair will be is impossible even to guess."

"Should he be arm'd at the Havanna with a sufficient Force to return to New Orleans, it's easy to conceive the Fate of the Inhabitants: A Million of their Curfies accompanied his unfortunate Donship." He left a Frigate with the Marines, not in a Condition to put to Sea, and two Hostages, for Payment of Debts due to the French. Four of the principal French Gentlemen were to embark in 4 or 5 Days, to lay their Affairs before the Court of France, and solicit Redress of sundry Grievances; in which if they should fail of Success, they intended to set Fire to their Houses and retire to an English Government.

= Council & Tyrant // Verres Governor Barnard & Co. // Hutchinson & Co. see page 38.
 a vid. pa. 388. (a) To Hutchinson & Co. (on account of the riots, vid. page 178 & 201) pa. 550. vol. 1.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Nov. 17, 1768.

"The next packet from your side, I hope will bring orders left slagg'd with political limitations. At present the attention of every body is fix'd upon the parliament. It is generally thought that they will confirm the obnoxious measures heretofore taken; however, it is yet uncertain. In the debate that arose on the motion for returning the thanks of the house to the king for his speech, there were not wanting some powerful speakers on the side of America and liberty; Mr. Burk, Mr. Laftelles, Sir George Saville, Col. Barre, Lord Strange, and some others, the great orators of the house: The same gentlemen with Mr. Beckford, spoke strongly in favour of Mr. Wilkes, whose petition is now before the house. They have ordered a copy of the records of the proceedings on his case, to be laid before them, and the good or ill fate of that petition, will be a certain criterion by which we may judge of the principles of the house, with respect to America. If the ministry have a majority in the house, America and Wilkes must expect the same fate.

BOSTON, January 30.

Last Wednesday evening arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Samuel Hooper, in the Brig Phoenix, from St. Martins, who on his Passage, in Lat. 34. 30. Long. 70. 30. W. spoke with Capt. Symmes, of Bolton, in the Brig Maryland Packet, from Jamaica, bound to Virginia, who had met with a sudden Squall of Wind, which carried away both lower Masts, his Foremast below the Hounds, and his Mainmast just in the Hounds. All Hands well on board.

Last Friday morning died, Mr. ABIAN HOLBROOK, in the 51st Year of his Age, Master of the South Writing School in this Town. He was looked on by the best Judges, as the greatest Master of the Pen we have ever had among us, of which he has left a most beautiful Demonstration. He was indefatigable in his labours, successful in his Instructions, an Honour to the Town, and to crown all, an Ornament to the Religion of Jesus. His Funeral is to be attended, To-morrow Afternoon at Four o'Clock.

We are pleas'd to hear from a neighbouring Colony, that the glorious Cause of Liberty is adhered to in the strictest Manner; that it has a Tendency to reconcile all intestine Party Disputes, and unite every Sect and Denomination in Religion: As an Instance of this Truth, a Gentleman of the Presbyterian Persuasion aged just 45, was on Sunday last married to a Quaker Lady of great Fortune, of the same Age; it is also remarkable that this happy Gentleman is her 45th Suitor; they are determined to name their first Son Forty-Five, and their first Daughter Ninety-Two. (F)

General Post-Office, New-York, 20th Jan. 1769.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Falmouth, will be made up at this Office on Saturday the 4th of February next, and will continue to be made up in the same Manner upon the first Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to sail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniencies having arisen to the Publick by returning Letters for the Postage; it is now left at the Option of the Writer to pay or not before hand to any Part of his Majesty's Dominions either in Europe or America, except to Gibraltar or Port-Mahon.

All Persons however are particularly to take Notice, that Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas not in His Majesty's Dominions, are to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London, besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with to prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for the Postage.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
 JAMES PARKER, Sec'y.

**TO BE SOLD BY
 JOSEPH WEBB,**

At the IRON WARE STORE, between Philips and Moore's Wharves, and leading down from Kilby-Street, near Oliver's Dock, BOSTON.

A Few round STOVES of a new Construction suitable for Shops or Vessels Cabin's (of the Manufacture of this Province,) ALSO, Pot Ash Kettles, Coolers and Ladles, Pearl-Ash Kettles, Pots & Kettles of all Sorts, Skillets, Spiders and Basins, Chimney Backs, and Jamb Plates, Clothier's Press Plates, Bake and Stew Pans
 N. B. All Sorts of Cast Iron Work done in the best Manner, on short Notice.

Cyder Brandy

TO BE SOLD, at Mr. Maccarty's Warehouse on the Long-Wharf, five Years old, at Two Pistareens per Gallon, and last Years make at a Pistareen and half by the Barrel only.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not before disposed of at private Sale) on Monday the 30th Inst.

A Fishing Schooner of about 40

Tons, two Years old. Inventory to be seen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Desbon,

At the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

Broad Cloths, Druggets, Bearskins, Camblers, Fustians, Blankets of all Sorts, Mens Hose, Linceys, Men and Womens Apparel, Rattens, Oznabrigs, Tables and Straw Bottom Chairs, &c.

A LIST of the BLANKS and

PRIZES in FANEUIL-HALL Lottery, as they are Drawn from Day to Day, may be seen at ELLIS & GILL'S.

Boston, January 1769.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY

FOR raising NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin, Samuel Sewall, and John Ruddle, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter E.

Consists of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 725 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 1500	is	1500
1 of 750	is	750
1 of 400	is	400
1 of 200	is	200
7 of 100	are	700
8 of 50	are	400
12 of 20	are	240
20 of 8	are	160
625 of 6	are	3750

676 Prizes.

1574 Blanks.

2250 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
 To be paid in Prizes, — 3,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Publick. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were disappointed of being Adventurers in the last Lottery, and there is at present a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes and Gills Boston Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Has lately had consigned to him the following assortment of genuine patent Medicines, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail at the very lowest rates for Cash, at his Store on South-Side the Town-Dock, viz.

Walker's Jesuits Drops, an infallible cure for the venereal disease, all weaknesses of the reins, gravel, and various other complaints—Balsam of Honey, for consumptions, colds, coughs, and all complaints of the breast, Elixir bardana, a certain cure for the rheumatism and gout, Turlington's balsam, Sugar plums for destroying worms of all kinds in Men, Women & Children, Lockyer's pills, Anderson's ditto, Hooper's female ditto, British Oil, Bateman's drops, &c. &c.

N. B. These Medicines may be depended on for the best in their kind, as they are had from those legally appointed to sell them.

Boston, Jan. 10. 1769.

Benjamin Willard,

Of Grafton Clock-Maker;

HEREBY informs the Public, That he has removed to Lexington, to the Shop of Mr. Nathaniel Maliken, deceased; and Gentlemen that had Dependence on him for taking Care of their Clocks, still may have the same Care taken, by employing said Willard at Lexington. He also informs, that he employs a Workman from London; and Gentlemen that want Clocks made, may depend on having them made in the best Manner, and at a cheap Rate.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
 On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Assortment of valuable

Articles—consisting of Broad Cloths—Rattens—fine Forest Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—English and Irish double Camblers—Twilled Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Calicoes—Tammies—Checks—Irish Linens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hosiery—Tabling Diapers, &c. &c.—Sundry Articles of Household—Tables—Chairs—Looking Glasses—Feather Beds &c.—Wearing Apparel—Silver Watches, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Barnard from London. Sayward from Falmouth.

CLEARED OUT.

Freeman for Halifax. Waters for West Indies.

Samsen for Calcutta. Morib for Jamaica.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Hammon for Western Islands. Jarvis for Cadix.

Goodland for New Haven. Garham for Philadelphia.

buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Six Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 48 m. after 5 | Friday, 20 m. after 9

Tuesday, 39 m. after 6 | Saturday, 19 m. after 10

Wednesday, 30 m. after 6 | Lord's-day, 18 m. after 11

Thursday, 27 m. after 8 | New M. 6 Day, 1 m. after 12

Jane Eustis

HAS to Sell at her Shop the North Side of the Town-House, BOSTON.

Superfine, white, scarlet, green and blue Broad Cloth, trimmings for ditto, buff-colour and black worsted breeches patterns, India nankeens, furr trimmings for cloaks, furr muffs and tippets, a great variety plain, figur'd and strip silks, plain and figur'd fatts of all colours, silk, leather and worsted gloves of most sorts, silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose—a large assortment cap laces, cambricks, lawns, Irish linens, black and white, plain and flower'd gauze, plain and flower'd muslin, brocaded shoes and clogs, spices, fresh Hyson Tea, china and glass war, a new-fashion black sprig'd fatten Cloak lin'd and trim'd with ermine, and a great variety of other Goods too many to be enumerated, all which will be sold at the lowest Rates, and for Cash only.

ALL Persons that have Accounts open with the above *Jane Eustis*, are requested to call and settle the same, and pay their respective Balances without Delay: And those who are indebted to her by promissory Notes, are likewise desired to redeem the same immediately, which will prevent her having Recourse to such Methods as will be disagreeable both to them and her.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probates for the Province of New-Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Robert Campbell*, late of Halifax, Trader, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby notify said Creditors, that we will attend that Service, at the House of *Stephen Holland*, Esq; Innholder, in Londonderry, on the Third Monday of November next ensuing, and the four following Moaths, from Two to Six o'Clock Afternoon of said Days.

Londonderry, *James Adams*,
October 24, *James M'Gregore*,
1768. *Robert Wallace*.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of *Dudley Atkins*, late of Newbury-Port, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent.—That six months further, from the 14th of January instant, is allowed them by the Judge of Probate, &c. to bring in their claims to the Commissioners, who will sit for that purpose at the house of *Capt. Joseph Titcomb* in said Newbury-Port, near the house of the deceased, on the first Monday of the six months ensuing as aforesaid, from four of the clock to eight in the afternoon; and that no further time will be allowed: And that if any Creditor neglects to bring in and prove his claim before the expiration of that time, he will be excluded from any share of the estate.

Newbury-Port, *Daniel Farnham*, Com-
January 20, *William Morland*, mis-
1769. *Robert Jenkins*, sion-
ners.

Benjamin Adams Takes this Method to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he intends to open a Public Vendue, at his House next Door to the Sign of the Three Kings in Cornhill, beginning every Wednesday at 10 o'Clock.

If any Gentlemen have any Goods to dispose of in that Way, if they will be so kind as to favour him therewith, they may depend on his Fidelity and Dispatch.

N. B. Said *Adams* intends for the Benefit of his Employers, to sell every Day at private Sale.

TO BE LETT,
PART of a House, suitable for a small Family, pleasantly situated at the Western Part of Boston.—
Inquire of *Edes & Gill*.



For LONDON,

The Brig. PAOLI,

JAMES HALL, Master.

lying at HANCOCK'S Wharf,

Will sail in three Weeks, has

good Accomodations for Passen-

gers. For Freight or Passage,

apply to the Master on board, or to JOHN HANCOCK,

Esq; at his Store. Boston, Jan. 14, 1769.

TO BE LETT,
A Very Large and Commodious Store on *Green's* Wharf, lately improved by *Mr. Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, deceased; Enquire of *Oliver Wendell*, at his Store, where he has to sell a Variety of English Goods, at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

ANY Person having a convenient HOUSE to dispose of, near the Center of the Town, may hear of a Purchaser. (if the Terms are reasonable) by enquiring of *Edes & Gill*.

LOST the 23d of December last, from a Wharf at South End of the Town, a small old Moses Boat, about 15 Feet long, the Starboard Side lately repair'd with Pine Boards, the upper Lap-break not painted. Whoever has taken her up, and will give Information to *Mr. Thomas Hitchbourn*, Boat-builder, shall be rewarded for their Trouble. Boston, January 10, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,
By *Isaac White*,

Opposite the Salutation near the North Battery, N. End. Dipp'd Tallow Candles, mould and Bayberry Wax Candles warranted good, to be had as low as at any Place in Town.

* Tallow by the Barrel.

Best Holland Scates of different Sizes, Dutch Looking Glasses, and Field Glasses, Violins, Hamper Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes.

ALSO,

Fine Narraganset Cheese,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Just Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jarvis, and to be Sold by

John Nazro,

At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON;

A Fresh Assortment of English

and India GOODS, at a very low Advance for Cash only.

N. B. At the same Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earrings, Paste Necklaces and Earrings, best French Beeds, Silver top'd Castors, Ladies Tortoise-shell and Horn Combs, Paste ditto, best French Indigo, a neat Assortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

LATELY Imported, and to be Sold by

Benjamin & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South-Side of the Town-Dock;

A neat Assortment of China

Ware; Also, Cream colour'd Stone, Delph and Glass Ware; English Duck; Loaf Sugar: Salt, &c.

A Quantity of half-dress'd Deer and Elk Skins.

WHEREAS A Tract of Land, containing Twenty Thousand Acres, situate on the South Side of the Island *St. John's* in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, well calculated for Farming and Agriculture; likewise for Shipping off the Produce. Any Person or Persons with their Families, who are willing to settle on the said Land, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to *Capt. James Smith*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Mermaid*, at *Boston*, where the Proposals for such as mean to settle may be seen.

N. B. There are upwards of Five Hundred Acres of the Lot already clear, of the best Soil in the Island; likewise a Village and Church in tolerable Repair.

Choice Sperma Cæti CANDLES,

to be sold reasonably, by *RICHARD SMITH*, at his Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A large handsome Dwel-

ling-House, Warehouse, Barn, &c. almost new, with a good Pump, and Garden, and almost an Acre of choice Land in *Ipwich*, near the Meeting-House on the Hill, very pleasantly situated and convenient for a Gentleman of almost any sort of Business, particularly a Doctor, or Trader, or even any other public Business.

Likewise, One hundred or one hundred & sixty Acres of choice good Land (or any Quantity between 100 and 200 Acres, as may best suit the Purchaser) situate in *Ipwich*, within about two Miles of the Meeting-House, and consists of about one fourth Salt-marsh, the other three fourths all good for mowing, tillage or pasturing, and is mostly fenced by Nature by a River, &c. and is well wooded and watered, and in a good Situation for present Profit.

Also, about one Acre of Land in *Salem*, adjoining *John Turner*, Esq's Homefall in the lowest Part of the Town.

ALSO,

One hundred Acre Lot and ten to Acre Lots of Land in the Town of *Winchendon* in the County of *Worcester*. The Whole to be Sold at Public Vendue, on the Fourth Day of April, A.D. 1769, at the House above-mentioned: The Sale to begin at three o'Clock, P. M. if not disposed at private Sale before that Time.

N. B. The whole or either Part may be bought on reasonable Terms for Cash or one Year's Credit (or more if desired) with good Security: For further Particulars enquire of *Doct. John Manning*, jun. of said *Ipwich*.

THOMAS MEWSE

Lately arrived from England, at Number 45, Prince-Street, near Charlestown Ferry, BOSTON.

DRESSES and Re-dresses all Kind of Goods after the best English Methods, removes effectually all Dirt or Grease, as well in Garments as otherwise; also recovers tarnished Gold or Silver Lace (if not too much worn) to its former Lustre.

Is Master of the Worsted Manufactory in most of its various Branches, and will when the Weather permits take in Linen and Cotton for stamping both in Wood and Copper Plates.

He distills an incomparable Liquid for the Hair which not only changes the most disagreeable Reds or Sandy to pleasant and beautiful Browns, but it nourishes and preserves the same more than any other Application, and is of so peculiar a Quality, as not to disoblige the nicest Linen whatever.

He has likewise bro't over an Eye-water, (which his Uncle has had the King's Letters Patent for above 30 Years) and it is held in the highest Esteem throughout England, Scotland and Wales for its Wonder-working Success on the inflammatory Eyes of both old and young People: It both clarifies and strengthens the Sight, and in simple Cases, such as slight Colds, perfects a Cure in a very few Times using.

N. B. Utensils prepared for any Body who chuses to stamp their own Linen with either their Names or Numbers very expeditiously, and so as never to be wash'd out.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the Proprietors of *Abfield* in the County of *Hampshire*, &c. did at their meeting on the 8th of March, 1765, grant a tax of 40s. on each right; and on the 11th of December 1765, granted a tax of 20s. on each right; and on the 17th of August 1768, granted a tax of £.5.0m each right, public lots excepted in all these taxes; all which are to be improved for the support of the minister, building the meeting-house, and in making and repairing roads; which by a late law is ordered to be laid on 250 acres to each original right, and in the manner following, viz. on each 50 acre lot £.1 12s.—on the 100 acre lot laid out £.3 4s.—and on the 100 acre lot voted to be laid out £.3 4s.—All which has been posted as the law directs; yet many of the Proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable part thereof: Wherefore, the assessors have agreed to meet at the dwelling-house of *Joseph Mitchell*, innholder at *Abfield*, on the first Wednesday in May next, at Ten o'Clock on said day; then and there to sell at public vendue so much of the delinquent proprietors lands, as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges arising thereon; and so to continue said vendue by adjournment or adjournments till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid, which the delinquent proprietors are desired to prevent by making payment to *Mr. Obadiah Dickinson*, proprietors-treasurer at *Hatfield*, before that time.

Nath. Kellogg,
Oba. Dickinson, } Assessors.
Hadley, Dec. 23, 1768. *Reuben Belding*.

To be Sold at the Store of the late *Mr. SAMUEL HUGHES*, deceased, next Door to *Capt. Cheever's* in King-Street;

NEWCASTLE Coals, Whiting, Spanish Browns, white Lead, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto of Cups and Saucers, Printing-Ink, Cod and Mackerel Lines, Houseline and Marline, Seine Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glasses of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammies, Halfsticks, German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coatings, Plains, Broad Cloths, 3-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Blankets, Rugs, Duffels, Ticklinburgs, English-Russia and Ravens Duck, Buntins, Sieve Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hats, Bohem Tea, Pepper, common and Poland Starch, English Sole Leather, Role Brimstone, Apothecaries Phials, 4, 8, 10 and 200 Nails, 10, 12, 15 and 18 Inch Pipes, &c.

N. B. Also a Quantity of choice Salt, on board the Ship *Betty*, *Thomas Robson*, Master, lying at the North Side of the Long-Wharf.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by *Richard Smith*,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

A General Assortment of English and India Piece GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Short, Indigo, Bohem Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (their)

Best Sperma Cæti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by *JOHN LANGDON* in Fleet-Street, above *HANCOCK'S* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Cæti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tallow Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq's Wharf, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

This Day Published, and to be Sold by *D. BAYLEY*, at his House in Newbury-Port: Sold also by the Booksellers in Boston,

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Clothier and Dyer from BRITAIN,

CONTINUES at *Lynn* Fulling Mill, lately occupied by *Mr. Mansfield*, where he carries on the Cloth-making and Dyeing in all its Branches, from the Wool to the finishing the Cloth: Likewise scouring, cleaning and re-dyeing all Kinds of Mens and Womens Cloaths: He has procured Hands from England brought up and properly acquainted with the Woolen Manufactory. Gentlemen, Merchants or others that make Trial will find by Experience the best of Usage and Expedition. Any Persons who have not an Opportunity of conveying their Cloth or Wool to the Mill may send them to *Andrew Barclay*, Book-binder, second Door North of the Sign of the Three Kings, Cornhill, Boston, where they will be regularly sent to the Mill, and returned according to Direction.

N. B. Wool or Cloths will be taken in and delivered by *Mr. Martin*, Tavernkeeper at *Lynn*.

Boston, Printed by *EDES & GILL*

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[Continued.] *Old Page 369*1768.
Dec. 1.

A Gentleman of great distinction in the province of Nova-Scotia, in his letter of Octo. last, writes, "I want to hear the consequences of the troops arrival in Boston; it seems extremely singular that they should be drawn from a frontier province, when there are so many garrisons left standing, well supplied with artillery and ammunition, and no one to prevent a small body of enemies from taking possession of them, and sent to such a place as Boston, where they cannot be wanted or desired; unless your constitution of government is to be altered, and the great men at home are apprehensive it may occasion some opposition, I see not why they are sent there; and if there should be an opposition, what can one thousand do towards enforcing those measures?"—It must certainly be an answer to the writer of this letter and other well-wishers to the safety and prosperity of Nova-Scotia, to find that Lord George Campbell, has so far succeeded in his applications and negotiations this way, as to be able to return to his Government with one Man of War and a draft of not less than twenty-five battalions men from the 50th Regiment, which has been spared from the Boston service for the protection of Halifax this winter.

Dec. 2. We have advice that the people of the back settlements in So. Carolina, who have lately made movements very alarming, and dangerous to the peace of the colony, are now quiet, and waiting for a redress of their grievances in a constitutional way. From that province the regular troops had been withdrawn, in order as it was said to assist our civil magistrates of Boston in the execution of their duty; however, in seeds the prudence & moderation of their Governor & Lieutenant Governor, has done more to restore order, and give efficacy to the laws, than would have been effected with all the Military Force now in America.

The accounts from North-Carolina are, that a great number of men who call themselves Regulators, had mustered in the back part of that province for a redress of grievances; against this body the Governor marched 1500 of the Militia, and when within about 12 miles of each other, they came to a Parly, when upon the assurances given the Regulators by the Governor, that methods should be taken for their relief, they separated, and returned to their settlements. We do not learn that Governor Tryon, notwithstanding this grand and alarming confederacy, has made any application for Regular troops to quell and disperse it, when he might reasonably have expected to have received at least as many regiments as has been sent, as it is said to assist our G— and the C— in quelling disturbances in Boston; but on the contrary, like a wise & brave Governor, he adventured with the Militia of the Province to perform that service, whereby the people have been less irritated, and a vast expence saved to the nation, for which he will be more entitled than some other Governors, to a national allowance.

A fire broke out last night in the barracks, called Murray's, which had it not been discovered just as it was, must not only have proved fatal to many of the soldiers, and the women and children quartered therein, but might have occasioned the destruction of a considerable part of the town; those buildings having been judiciously pitched upon for barracks, tho' standing in the very centre of the town, and within a few feet of the largest pile of wooden buildings in the province.

This night about ten o'clock, as some principal gentlemen of the town with their ladies were returning home, having lanterns with them, they were hailed by a military guard placed at West-Boston, and refusing to declare themselves friends, tho' they informed them they were inhabitants, who thought themselves, not under a military, but a civil government; and therefore not liable to be thus called upon, they were stopped and detained so long in the street, in a very cold season, that one of the married ladies, thro' the cold and surpris, is now much indisposed.—The practice of challenging the inhabitants, for a short time was laid aside; we cannot say to what influence it is owing, that it is re-assumed by all the guards scattered thro' the town, though it is thought we are obliged for it to those

persons whose misrepresentations have procured troops to be quartered among us, and who have been all along endeavouring to create plausible pretences for their continuance in this town.

The man who was the last week condemned to be hanged, by a court-martial held on board his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, was this day brought on deck for execution; no formalities used on such solemn occasions were omitted, and when the condemned person, the people in the ships of war and on the wharfs, were expecting his being turned off, a Pardon was bro't to him.—Commodore Hood, in this Act of humanity and mercy, has given no unfavorable idea of his prudence and capacity as an officer.

Dec. 3. Arrived his Majesty's Ship Rose of 20 Guns, from England, last from New-Providence, where she landed his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq; lately appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, in the room of his Father Major-General William Shirley, who was Governor of this province when the famous expedition to Louisbourg was projected, and that fortress and island reduced by a body of New-England forces, in 1745. This army was wholly raised, equipped and supplied in less than six weeks time, without the knowledge of, or any assistance from the British administration: the arrival of Admiral Warren, with some ships of war being purely accidental. This was an acquisition so important, that Mr. Pelham, the then prime minister, declared in the house of Commons, that for the restoration thereof, France had relinquished all the fruits of several successful campaigns, and given peace to Europe; but notwithstanding this essential service rendered the mother country during that War, as also in twice preserving Nova-Scotia to the Crown with the militia sent from hence which repelled the French Invaders, and the vast aid in men and money cheerfully afforded the crown in the late War on the requisition of that great minister, Mr. Pitt, which involved us in a debt we are still staggering under: Besides what the colonies yielded to Britain by way of trade, which the great Commoner declared in Parliament, amounted to two millions, and was what chiefly contributed to the astonishing successes of the War. We say notwithstanding all this, the colonies in general, and this province in particular, seem to be considered by some of the successors of the great Commoner, to be of little or no consequence to the nation, but rather a burden upon them;—hence it is that the support of a number of before unheard of officers has been thought of so much importance, that the trade, security, peace and happiness of all North-America, have been in effect sacrificed to those voracious state Caterpillars; and the colonies, and this province in particular, by the suspension of its legislation, and the quartering a standing army upon them in a time of peace; has been treated with a severity and indignity, that can never be forgot, unless this people are under the powerful aidings of those principles of christianity, which some modern Bishops have represented to the nation, and the world, that Americans, have wholly lost since their emigration from their native country.

The Rose Man of War is remembered by New-England men as the ship that carried off their famous G— Sir Edmond Andros; but whether she is now to carry off the more famous G— B—, as was reported, cannot as yet be ascertained. A Shirley and a Pownall, recommended themselves to administration, the first by the influence he had in his assembly to engage them in the Louisburgh expedition and other expensive and successful services for the crown; the latter in that he was able to obtain a vote, and carry it into effect for the raising 7000 men in his province, to join the army under General Amherst, in the reduction of Canada; notwithstanding the aid he had given in the former campaigns of that War, and that about 3000 of our men were then engaged in other services, for the common cause. G. B. has hardly been able for years past to carry one single point with the court; he has made the best connections in the province his personal enemies, and incurred the hatred and aversion of at least ninety-nine in a hundred of the people of his government; as well as exposed himself to the contempt and resentment of the other colonies; but if we may form any conjectures from the plan of politics which our late statesmen seem to have adopted; which is to irritate, inflame, and drive rather than conciliate and draw; we cannot

but say that the chance of a continuance is in favour of this said G—, however 'tis thought a little time will determine not only the fate of such politicians, but what must essentially affect the whole British empire.

Dec. 4. It is observed with pleasure that the guards are now relieved on Lord's day morning one hour sooner than on other days, which allows the soldiery to attend public worship in season; that there is now much less martial music on the Sabbath than has been heard since the first arrival of the Troops.

Dec. 5. The court of admiralty for the trial of the libels against John Hancock, Esq; and others, is further continued:—The most exorbitant and unheard of demand of about £. 50000 sterling, to compensate for a small cargo of wine, would have been shocking to persons of common humanity, had the whole of it been smuggled, which the Custom-House book will evince was not the case, how much is such grievance heightened by frequent continuations, whereby the subject may be kept in suspense, contrary to the principles of equity, and the declaration of Magna Charta. "A delay of justice is a denial of it." The chief civil magistrate in the province has, it seems, received, if not asked, the aid of the military; for we now behold centry boxes fixed at the gates of the province-house, and guards placed there for his better protection.—A King of England being once asked by a foreign Prince, "Where are your guards Sir?" immediately replied, "The affection of my people;"—A security, honor, and happiness which all the military force of Great Britain can never restore to our present G—.

On tuesday evening last, between 6 & 7 o'clock, a householder in this town was met by three soldiers; who at first passed by him, the space of a few rods, but soon return'd, d—ning him, and asking why he did not answer when hail'd; immediately upon which, one of them without any provocation gave him a blow, which was seconded by another, whereby he was brought to the ground; they then stamped upon him, using means to prevent his calling out; when they robbed him of all the money in his pocket, which happened to be but 3 pence.—Those soldiers doubtless expected a much greater booty: May our great plunderers experience a like disappointment.

We are assured that the members of his Majesty's C— of this province have taken effectual measures to clear their late humble Petition to his Majesty for the redress of public grievances, from the misrepresentations and false glosses, which there is too much reason to suspect has been put upon it, by what Lord H— H—gh styles the reasonings of G. B.—It has been long a misfortune to this province and the colonies in general, that so much credit has been given by administration to the Narrations, Glosses and Comments of their enemies here, that the ill effects of them have been often experienced by us, before it was even suspected that such representations had been made.

Dec. 6. This day two of the soldiers concerned in stopping an inhabitant of this town the other evening, for refusing to answer when hail'd by the guards, were by warrant bro't before Mr. Justice Dana; who considering the nature of the offence, bound them over to answer, to the Court of General Sessions of the peace for this county, to be held in January next.—It is our happiness and security, that we have recourse to the common law; and that the times are not so corrupt, but we have magistrates who have spirit enough to exert themselves in support of our common right; should the time ever come when the law of the land shall be made to yield and truckle to military power,—what a scene of confusion would then open upon a people so jealous of their Liberty?

Dec. 7. A general C—l this day, in the minutes thereof we suppose it will be recorded, James Murray, Esq; nominated and appointed a Justice of the Quorum; tho' but two of the members, as it is said, gave their voice for the same.—While such wise methods are pursued for bracing up government by putting persons of family and influence in the province into the magistracy, our enemies may flatter themselves that they shall not for the future hear of any difficulties thrown in the way of quartering troops upon us; or of the inhabitants daring to express any sort of dislike at the behaviour of men in power.

The

— Governor & Commissioners of Governor Barnard = Hillsborough & Council
 — Mr Pitt see his Speech Vol 1 page 403 & see also for Proof page 1073 — also, Pownall's
 Speech page 240. Vol. 3 — vid. Disolution Court p. 168 (a) vid. Magna Charta, p. 790.

The G—r was pleased to say, that he should not in time to come nominate any more *honorary Justices*; but only such as would engage to be acting ones in that office,—whereupon a worthy gentleman whose name had been mentioned at the board had the Go-By; and Mr. William Coffin, Jun. was nominated, and appointed a Justice of the peace for this town and county, being the *second* made magistrate on the *reforming plan* proposed by Lord Hillsborough.—One of the members of the Council had at the late board, made a representation and complaint of the great insult which had been offered him by the soldiery, when passing over the neck in his chariot, but instead of its being properly, if at all noticed by the G—r, he was this day pleased to acquaint the council, that he understood from Col. Pomeroy, that there was a *combination of the inhabitants of the town*, not to answer to the challenges of the guards, which he observed was breaking in upon the *rules & orders of the military*, might occasion *disturbances*, and be attended with *ill consequences*. It is said one of the members observed upon it, that he believed there was a *combination*, but that it was a combination of some gentlemen of influence, designed to oppose, in the steps of the law, and prevent the further repetition of violence and disorder, which have been too frequently committed since the arrival of the troops in this town.

Dec. 8. Several pieces of intelligence have been cook'd up in the Court Gazette, with a design to prevent the successful operation of the Patriotic resolutions of the merchants, respecting a Non-Importation of goods. In order to disabuse our brethren in the neighbouring governments, they are informed the importation the last summer and this fall, has fallen much short of former years, and that some vessels whose arrivals are expected before the first of January next, when the agreement of the merchants takes place, are ordered to return only ballasted with Hemp and Coal: It may also be affirmed with truth, that the sale of goods in the summer and fall, has been much less than in former seasons, from whence it may be concluded that the people are grown much more frugal: To instance only in *Bohea Tea*, several great retailers of that article have declared that they do not now sell one fifth part of what they did lately.—People of the best fashion in town, have with one heart and mind, and almost instantaneously banished it their table; but a number of towns in the country, to stop the consumption have lately signed the following agreement, viz. "Whereas the prodigious consumption of foreign Tea used amongst us, is not only very impoverishing to our country, but is also prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants:

We the subscribers being animated with a zeal to promote the good of our country, (in breaking off bad customs) declare for ourselves, respectively, that neither we, nor any for or under us, will entertain any friend or visitor whatsoever, with any Tea imported from India or elsewhere, or drink any ourselves, or suffer any to be drank in our houses, until the late Revenue Acts for imposing Taxes on America be repealed."—Perhaps our neighbours may suspect that such agreements, have little or no effect, I will adduce the town of Sudbury as an instance to the contrary, by giving a little Anecdote.—A young man of that town who had lately married, and was removing to a new settlement where he had purchased a piece of land, on which he had expended his all, was recommended to the parish by the selectmen for a contribution; the minister had given notice of the sabbath on which it was to be made; this design'd object of their charity was pleased the sabbath before, to take in a shop about a pound of Bohea Tea, promising to pay for the same out of the money to be collected the next day; this soon flew thro' the town, and was so resented that great numbers of the parish applied to the minister the next morning, for a re-consideration of their vote, which was accordingly re-considered, and the imprudent man thereby deprived of the benefit of the intended contribution.—If Americans in general, pursue such methods as the foregoing for obtaining relief and a redress of grievances, we may laugh at all the troops sent among us, or rather at those Ministers, who should have procured an act of parliament depriving Americans of the understanding and good sense, with which nature and providence has endow'd them, before they had attempted with any hopes of success, to draggon us out of those rights and privileges, which the inhabitants of these colonies inherit and know they are entitled to, as Men and as Subjects.

Dec. 9. Orders have been received from Georgia and another province for some articles of American manufacture, which could not be procured in this place.—From hence it may be concluded by some, that New-England manufactures exist only in our News papers; but such a conclusion would be very erroneous: We have not it is true any quantities of home made cotton, linen, and woollen goods which can yet be spared for exports, but it may be depended upon that those manufactures have greatly increased since the Stamp Act. Almost every house in the

country is now a manufactory: some towns have more looms therein than houses: The encouragement and countenance given by the Clergy, our Patriots and the College, by appearing clothed in our own woollens, &c. has raised a spirit in the country, that can hardly be abated; our farmers now look upon it as a disgrace, if they and their family, are not clad with the fleece of their flocks, and by their own industry: Companies are forming in several parts of the country, for the carrying on several branches of business with the help of our new imported artisans, which must so increase & improve New-England manufactures; that if the present restrictions on foreign trade are continued, and the Revenue drain for our rash is kept open, we may soon have an *overplus* to spare to those of our southern brethren, who are disposed to favour us with their custom. It is fact, that our country people are already able to furnish themselves with by far the greatest part of their necessary clothing: The resentment of Americans may soon be strong enough to banish every foreign superfluity; then Britons will be convinc'd by sad experience of the truth of an old English Proverb, viz. *Honesty is the best policy*.

Dec. 10. While the friends of this country are recommending and countenancing by their example, the strictest oeconomy, C—m—r P—x—n and company are endeavoring to establish a weekly and brilliant assembly at Concert-Hall; where their board is again held in the day time, and a centinel placed for their guard: One of their livery boatmen had waited upon the gentlemen and ladies of the town with the proposals and a subscription paper; which to use a courtly phrase has been almost universally treated with the contempt it deserves.—C—m—r R—n, in order to throw a splendor upon office, and so to dazzle with its brightness, the eyes of Americans, that they might not perceive the incomparable insignificance of his person, nor how ridiculously the fruits of their industry are belittled; intends soon to make his appearance in a suit of Crimfon Velvet, which will cost him a sum that would have been a full support to some one of the families, that are almost reduced to poverty themselves, who are yet obliged, not indeed by the laws of christianity, but by the Revenue Act, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked C—m—rs, not barely with what is convenient and necessary, but with all the luxury and extravagances of high life.

Dec. 11. We have the melancholy account that a schooner coming from St. John's in Nova-Scotia, with a considerable number of passengers, being such as had left their settlements in that colony in order to reside in this province, has been lately cast away on the Salvages, near Cape-Ann, and not one of the people saved. It is to be feared we may hear of more losses of this kind, as necessity has put numbers upon launching from that country, in the most dangerous and perilous season of the year: We wish we may not also before long receive some disagreeable things from the two Floridas, and other of our new settlements, from whence the troops have been withdrawn, for the Boston expedition.

Continued [To be continued.] Page 389

[The following was sent to the Press some time ago.]
TO THE YOUNG LADIES OF BOSTON.

WHEN I address you, my fair countrywomen, in the character of a Monitor, I would endeavour to do it with that softness and complacency which is best adapted to the delicacy of your sex; as I am by no means an admirer of the indelicacy of our modern English satyrist, who by his invectives against the females, has afforded matter for all the common place railery so often and so illiberally thrown out against them: For my part I look upon women to be what God and nature designed them, the ornaments of the creation: Men are by nature their lovers, friends and patrons: They owe them their protection, and should endeavour by all means in their power not only to hinder an insult to their persons, but to prevent, if possible, the least imputation on their virtue; for "fine by defect and delicately weak," their most inconsiderate failings are often magnified and exposed by the malignant whisper of the vainglorious sop, or infamous debauchee, who are apt to boast of favours they never received, in order to exalt their own prowess in the eyes of their dissolute companions.

It is recorded of Caesar, that his wife being accus'd of adultery, was brought to trial: After the most critical examination, the charge was manifestly proved to be false and groundless; notwithstanding which he immediately repudiated her: Being asked the reason of this extraordinary procedure, he answer'd, "Tis not sufficient that the wife of Caesar be innocent, she ought not even to be suspected." It is therefore the peculiar business of your sex carefully to avoid every circumstance that may occasion the least suspicion of their virtue. The following lines of Spencer are very applicable to the subject.

The best, said he, that I can you advise,

Is to avoid th' occasion of the ill:

For when the cause whence evil doth arise,

Removed is, the effect furceth still.

A mutual intercourse of both sexes may in many cases be allowable, in some perfectly innocent; but

still the utmost caution is necessary to prevent its having a bad tendency. The barrier between liberty and licentiousness is very weak, and a too great indulgence even in innocent pleasures is apt to take off the attention from matters of greater moment, to the pursuit of trifles of the most insignificant if not of the most criminal nature.

I am very sensible that many of the fair sex have such a firm reliance on their own established reputation and judgment, as to think themselves proof against the tongue of slander; but in this they may be mistaken: A little knowledge of the world would convince them that the most perfect characters have been calumniated, and the best reputations have from slight accidental causes been entirely ruined. You need not look far back to find instances to corroborate this observation. So long as the memory of a certain club shall exist, so long will you have some proof among yourselves.

The fair daughters of New-England have hitherto been as unexceptionable in this respect (except in the above-mentioned instance) as any maidens upon the globe: But still, when we have among us a number of the other sex, whose indolent way of life makes it necessary to fill up the heavy blanks of time with amusements of some kind—Who (if you will believe their account) are as famous for their exploits in the warfare of Venus, as that of Mars, a word of caution may not be unnecessary. Allurements of every kind will, no doubt, be thrown out, every artifice made use of to catch the heedless fair.

I am not insensible there is a kind of fascination in what are generally term'd "innocent pleasures" which naturally lead the mind by imperceptible gradations till sometimes they reach the "heights of vice;" but did you know how many thousands of your sex have been gradually betray'd by innocent amusements to ruin and infamy, you would shun like a baneful disease the very first approaches of any who might lead you into inextricable labyrinths of guilt and misery.—Plays, Balls, and Concerts, are agreeable and amusing entertainments; but will you gratify yourselves at the expense of your reputation? For such certainly will be the case when you are conducted to them by persons who are not only strangers to you, but whose principal character is the love of gallantry and intrigue. Nay, some of whom are profest enemies to the country which gave you birth, and who are even now endeavoring to rob you, your friends, relations and country, of the invaluable blessings of the best constituted government upon earth. Can you know this and yet give them your hand at a ball? Impossible! Think of the brave Females of Corsica, and strive to emulate them in your regard for your dear native country. Leave to the few, very few daughters of interested and designing men, the pleasure of gracing an Assembly compos'd of such persons and their slavish abettors—whose only merit consists in the mere superficial ornaments of dress: You will thereby convince the world that the daughters of America are friends to that cause for which their Great-grand-mothers left a land flowing with milk and honey to encounter the dangers of a savage people and the horrors of a desolate wilderness. Your friend and well-wisher.

Dec. 10. 1768.

HOMOSUM.

Nov. 10.

IT is said that upon the arrival of the troops at Boston, two Gentlemen of consequence had decamped from the town into the country.

Extract of a letter from Berne, Oct. 1.

"Fanaticism is the growth of all ages and all places; of which our city has just furnished a very tragical example. A woman, whose son was named Isaac, and the husband Abraham, took it into her head, that she was under an obligation to sacrifice her son, for the expiation of her sins, and actually performed the sacrifice upon her toilet, which she converted into a kind of altar; persuading her husband that it was a good and laudable act. They are both taken up and imprisoned, and, excepting their Fanaticism, appear to be both in their right senses."

Nov. 19. On Thursday evening there was a great deal of conversation in a certain political club at the west-end of the town about the fate of Corsica; and we hear that the bets run 233 to 84.

A favorite Toast with the people of New-England residing in London, is, "May the Unracing 92 be forever united in idea with the glorious 45."

We are told that a warrant lately went over to bring hither a certain Orator from America.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in New-York, to his correspondent in Glasgow, August 25.

"We would have sent you an order for some goods by this opportunity, but all the merchants of this, and some other provinces, have signed an agreement not to import any more goods from Britain; which agreement I was obliged to come into. A few individuals could not, notwithstanding their inclination, oppose so popular a measure."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

"On Wednesday his Majesty's Ship Guernsey, Commodore Palliser, arrived at Spithead, from St. John's, Newfoundland; she was saluted by all the ships at Spithead."

Governor * Cap. Erving = Ministers & Commissioners Daxton & Commissioner Robinson
Commissioners. & vid. pa. 340. (a) Look in the Index to Find the Merchants agreements.
The Antirevending Number, vid. pa. 157. (a) Number of Wilkes n.° Briton.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser at London.
SIR,

Plymouth, 22d Oct. 1768.
YOU having inserted in your Public Advertiser of the 18th inst. an Anecdote beginning with the Words following (viz.) When Lord B—n (the present Secretary at War was at Plymouth at a general election for a member for the corporation, after dinner when the glass began to go freely about with the Aldermen, one of them (the present Mr. Tolcher now Mayor) addressed his Lordship as follows. My Lord I wonder amongst all the various changes, &c. &c. &c."

It becomes me to let you know that the whole Anecdote is utterly false, and could only proceed from a base and wicked heart: It is also an infamous reflection on my character; I therefore expect and insist that without delay you publish this letter in your Advertiser that it may appear to have been a gross imposition on you and the Public.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant;

Hen: Tolcher, Mayor of Plymouth.

* See bottom of the 3d Page of our last Monday's Paper. No. 371

WILLIAMSBURG, in Virginia, Dec. 15.

On the 4th of this inst. about ten o'clock at night, the goal of Amherst county, by some accident took fire, and one Richard Fletcher Gregory, confined in it for debt, perished in the flames. There was something very deplorable in this man's fate, for, altho', by his cries, he awakened the goaler, who immediately snatched up the keys, as he tho't, of the prison, and ran directly to open the door, yet upon trial, he found they were the wrong ones, and, by his repeated efforts to unlock the door, spoiled the lock, so that when he came with the right key, it had no effect. Then he roused up a negro fellow, who, with an ax, laboured hard to cut the door through, and when he had completed it, found that what he had done was in vain, as there were iron bars in the inside. The poor man, who was all this time at the window, and seeing nothing more could be done for his relief, as the fire burst out at the prison door, and hindered the negro from proceeding, resigned himself to his fate: He took off his cloths, and threw them out at the window, telling the goaler to give them to his poor wife and children, as the only legacy he had to leave them. He then retired to a corner of the prison, and lay down, waiting his fate. Next morning his remains were found, which were nothing but his skull and thigh bones.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) Dec. 29.

A few days ago arrived here, the brig *Susannah*, Robert Henderson, master, of Baltimore, after a very tedious passage of sixteen weeks, nearly ten of which she beat on this coast. Capt. Henderson and his crew were reduced to so very great distress, by the severity of the weather, and scarcity of provisions, before they got in, that most of his men, were rendered incapable of doing duty, and two of them are so ill now, that it is doubtful whether they will recover.—On the 5th inst. about 100 leagues off this coast, they spoke the snow *Nancy*, Capt. Rodgerfon, bound from Antigua to Baltimore, whom they acquainted of their distressed condition, and earnestly requested a small supply of provisions, on any terms, which Capt. Rodgerfon very inhumanely refused them, alledging he was very short of provision himself; though since his arrival at Baltimore, a person of credit and veracity has examined his log-book, by which it appears, that four days before Captain Henderson spoke with him, they had overhauled the snow's stores, and found they had 90 days provision at full allowance.

New-York, January 23.

Last Tuesday arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet, in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from Falmouth.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 17. 1769.

"The next packet from your side, I hope will bring orders less clog'd with political limitations. At present the attention of every body is fix'd upon the parliament. It is generally thought they will confirm the obnoxious measures heretofore taken; however it is yet uncertain. In the debate that arose on the motion for returning the thanks of the house to the King for his speech, there were not wanting some powerful speakers on the side of America and liberty; Mr. Burk, Mr. Lafcelles, Sir George Saville, Colonel Barre, Lord Strange, and some others, the great orators of the house; the same gentlemen, with Mr. Beckford, spoke strongly in favor of Mr. Wilkes, whose petition is now before the house.—They have ordered a copy of the records of the proceedings on his case, to be laid before them, and the good or ill fate of that petition, will be a certain criterion by which we may judge of the principles of the house, with respect to America. If the ministry have a majority in the house, America and Wilkes must expect the same fate."

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Hugh Wallace, Esq; one of the Council for this province, in the room of William Walton, Esq; deceased.

Last Friday week, 20 leagues from Sandy-Hock, Capt. Nash was spoke with, out 22 days from St. Martins, bound to Boston.

Charleston, South-Carolina, Jan. 3.

A violent storm happened at the Havana the latter end of October, which drove 5 ships of the line ashore, 3 of whom, with several others, were lost.

Thursday last his Majesty's ship *Fowey*, Captain Robinson, arrived here from Halifax.

NEW-PORT, Jan. 23.

Last Evening *Benjamin Ellery*, Esq; of this town was married to Miss *Mehetabel Redwood*; a young Lady remarkable for her strength of Understanding, sprightliness of her Temper, and benevolence of her Disposition:—only Daughter of the Hon. *Abraham Redwood*, Esq;—and a Fortune of *Five Thousand Pounds Sterling*.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.

Extract of a letter from *Dutchess County* to a Gentleman in Providence, dated Dec. 26.

"The beginning of last month, one *Huldah Wilcox*, a young woman, about 20 years of age, in riding from the Friends Meetings, fell from her horse, but was not tho't to be much hurt: She led the horse near two miles, and then persuaded a girl, about 14 years of age, who was in company with her, to lead the horse home, and said she would go to her sister's, which was not a mile off; but has never been seen nor heard of since, though diligent search and enquiry has been made.—The sun was about 2 hours high when the girl parted with her."

BOSTON, January 30. 1769.

Last Friday Morning died Mr. *Abiah Holbrook*, in the 51st Year of his Age, Master of the South Writing-School in this Town. He was looked on, by the best Judges, as the greatest Master of the Pen we ever had among us; of which he has left most beautiful Demonstrations. He was indefatigable in his Labours; successful in his Instructions; an Honor to the Town; and to crown all, an Ornament to the Religion of Jesus.—His Funeral will be attended To-Morrow Afternoon at 4 o'Clock.

By a Vessel arrived at Newbury from Granada, we have Advice of the Death of Captain *Edward Emerson*, late of this Town, who died there some time before this Vessel came away.

We hear from *Litchfield*, in New-Hampshire, that on the 27th instant, Capt. *William Read*, of that Place, was instantaneously killed at the raising of a Blacksmith's Shop, by one Side of the Frame's falling upon him: He has left a Wife & six Children.

Last week arrived at Marblehead, Capt. *Samuel Hooper*, in the Brig *Phoenix*, from St. Martin's, who on his passage in lat. 34. 30, long. 70. 30, W. spoke Capt. Symmes, of Boston, in the Brig *Maryland* Packet, from Jamaica, bound to Virginia, who had met with a sudden squall of wind, which carried away both lower masts, his foremast below the bounds, and his mainmast just in the bounds.

Monday last, towards Evening, a Clothier's Shop in Springfield, belonging to Mr. *Harris*, accidentally caught on Fire, and consumed, with about 1200 Yards of Woolen Cloth, belonging to People who had sent it in to be full'd and dress'd for their Wear: He also lost all his Accounts for two Years past.

A Gentleman has requested us to communicate to the Inhabitants of this Town, a Method to prevent Pumps being froze up at this cold season, viz. Before Bed-time pump out about a Tubful of Water, and the Water that rises will not be chilled so as to freeze by the Morning: It is said the Water that thus rises is so Warm that it will some times thaw the Ice that is under the Nose of the Pump.

Westminster, November 30. 1768.

This Evening departed this life *Deacon Joseph Holden*, in the 84th year of his age; having been an inhabitant of Westminster upwards of thirty years, his family being the second family that moved into that place, where he underwent many difficulties and unavoidable hardships in settling an uncultivated wilderness; besides many discouragements (in the early part of his settlement) from the fear of the savage enemy; and still greater for several years for want of the settled ordinances of the gospel in the place; the accomplishment of which he unweariedly strove after, and at length did obtain: all which with patience & a christian magnanimity of mind he endured, and at last resigned his breath in hopes of a better resurrection.—He has left one brother alive, above 90 years old; his oldest brother died about two years since, about 91 years old; and his youngest sister died about a year since above 80 years old.

In our next will be begun a Series of LETTERS, containing "a full Answer to the FARMER'S."

JUST PUBLISHED in LONDON,

Continued Corruption, Standing

Armies, and Popular Discontents considered; and the Establishment of the English Colonies in America, with various subsequent Proceedings, and the present Contests, examined, with Intent to promote their cordial and perpetual Union with their Mother-Country, for their mutual Honor, Comfort, Strength and Safety.

WISDOM IS BETTER THAN WEAPONS OF WAR.

A few of the above Books may be had at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, Boston. Price 3s. L. M.

The late Mr. *Condy* intended to

have published a Volume of curious Papers, collected by the *LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR*, which may serve as an APPENDIX to his HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, but Death prevented.—Subscriptions to encourage the Printing the same Collection will be received by *Thomas & John Fleet*, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo. The Price in Sheets will be Six Shillings Lawful Money, or Four Shillings & six Pence Sterling.

The Work will begin as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers appear to defray the Expence; and be carried on with all possible Dispatch.

No Books will be printed for Sale.

As most of these Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably lost in a few Years, unless they be preserved by Printing, it is hoped that a sufficient Number of Subscribers will soon appear from a regard to the Public as well as for the sake of their particular Entertainment. Boston, Dec. 30. 1768.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 20. 1769.

Public Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Falmouth will be made up at this Office on Saturday the 4th of February next, and will continue to be made up in the same Manner upon the first Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to sail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by returning Letters for the Postage; it is now left to the Option of the Writer, to pay or not before-hand to any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except to *Gibraltar* or *Mahon*.

All Persons however are particularly to take Notice, That Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas, not in his Majesty's Dominions, are to pay at the Post-Office where they are put in, the full Post to London, besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for the Postage.

By Command of the D. Post Master General,
JAMES PARKER, Sec'y.

Deserted from the Ship *Betsey*,

Thomas Robson, Master, on the 23d of December last, one *William Christolm*, a Seaman belonging to said Ship: This is to give Notice, that if he does not return to his Duty, within Twenty-four Hours from the Date hereof, he will be deemed a Defector. Boston, Jan. 30. 1769. THO. ROBSON.

On Wednesday next, 1st February,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-street;

A Variety of House-Furniture,

—among which are—

Mahogany Chest of Draws & Table to suit, Bureau, Mahogany Dining Tables, Tea-Tables, Leather Bottom Chairs, Looking-Glasses, an 8 Day Clock, Feather Bed, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Plate, &c. &c.

Also an elegant Chaise and Harness, new.

And a likely Negro BOY, 14 Years of Age.

Sale to begin (exactly) at Ten.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At Store No. 2. on the South-Side the Town

Dock, on Thursday the 2d Day of February,

At Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A good Sloop, about 80 Tons

Burthen, between 2 & 3 Years old, as she now lies the South Side the Town-Dock. Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may apply to *William Homer*, at the above Store.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaser;

A commodious BRICK HOUSE

in Cornhill (next Door North of Mr. *John Cunningham*) in good Repair, well situated for Business, having a large Shop in Front, a paved Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back-Yard. The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser.

For further Information enquire of *Melania Bourn*, Esq; (Milk-Street, Boston) who has Power to sell the Premises. Boston, Dec. 17. 1768.

A List of Prizes and Blanks in Faneuil Hall Lottery (as they are Drawn from Day to Day) may be sent at *Green and Russell's* Printing-Office in Queen-Street.

Custom-House, Boston, Jan. 28. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Barnard from London; *Sayward* from Falmouth.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Hammon to Western-Islands; *Jarvis* to Cadiz;

Goodspeed to New-Haven; *Gorman* to Philadelphia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Freeman for Halifax; *Waters* for West Indies;

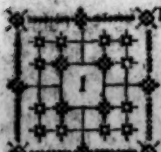
Samson for Cadiz; *Morth* for Jamaica.

Barington. 3 vid. page 371. v vid. page 370. 11 vid. Speech page 365. page 392
v. vid. Farmer's Letters page 78. Vol. 1.

BOSTON, January 30. 1769.

BEING desirous of obtaining such Intelligence as our Readers may depend upon, of the State of Affairs in England, relative to the Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we have been favoured with the Sight of several Letters which came by Capt. Scott, from Gentlemen in London; and from them we have collected the following Articles, viz.

THAT a Boston News-Paper, of the 19th of September, having been received in London on the 27th of October, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Boston on the 11th of September, the Expectation of People in general of the Consequence of those Proceedings was much raised; That Letters by Capt. Jacobson arrived in London on the 2d or 3d of November, with an Account of the Convention, and the Arrival of the Troops but not of their being landed; That by this Advice the Expectation of People was increased; but happily on the 5th November Letters by Capt. Scott arrived with Advice that the Troops were quietly landed, and upon this Advice the Stocks rose; but in two or three Days after rather declined again, partly from the uncertain State of Affairs in Europe, and partly from a Doubt of the Continuance of the Tranquillity which had been restored to the Town of Boston.—That from the King's Speech and from the Address of the two Houses of Parliament, may be collected the Sense of the whole Nation, as well as of the several Parties in Parliament.—That after the first Day of the Meeting of Parliament nothing had been said relative to the Subject of America until Capt. Scott failed; and that no Judgment can be formed but from the Debates of the first Day, the Sum of which are as follows:



On the Course of the Debate the whole Behaviour of the People of Boston was stated; they were charged with Ingratitude for the Return made to the Indulgence shown on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and that Ingratitude traced back to a Period immediately subsequent to the Repeal, when some refused to comply, and others with a very ill Grace complied, with the Requisition to make Compensation. Severe Animadversions were also made on their Combination not to import Goods from England, which was said to be an Hostility not practised by Nations at War; and the Condition to which they would be reduced if the Parliament were disposed to retaliate, were at the same Time stated; they would be excluded from the Fishery: their Export of Lumber and Provisions to the West-Indies would be prohibited; the Vent of their Spirituous Liquors on the Coast of Africa would be prevented; and Boston would soon be reduced to a Village. These Reflections were made by the Friends of Administration, who also spoke with great Respect of Governor Bernard, and mentioned among his Difficulties two which arise from the Constitution of the Massachusetts-Bay; the Council which was intended to support Government, becoming frequently the Means of weakening it, in Consequence of their being elected by a popular Assembly; and the Juries being often an Instrument of Faction, instead of a Check upon it, because returned by the Towns, and not by the Sheriffs. Declarations were also made from the same Quarter of a Determination not to repeal the last Revenue Law, at least till America had submitted: No Dependence, it was said, could be had on the Affection and Gratitude of the Americans: If the Troops were withdrawn, the Tumults would be renewed; but an Effort of Faction perfectly quelled would strengthen the Hands of Government.

Others in the House threw out Doubts whether the Measures of Administration had been prudent since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act: They avowed the Declaratory Laws containing their fixed Principles on the Rights of the Legislature; and attributed the evil Spirit which has gone forth in the Colonies to the Question made here of that Right, and the Authority of those who made it: They added, as an additional Cause of the present Disorders, the Conduct of Administration for the last two Years, particularly blaming the late Revenue Law as injudicious and unreasonable, without, however, hinting at any Thoughts of a Repeal in the present Circumstances; and doubting whether the Requisition to rescind, with the subsequent Dissolution of the Assembly were justifiable: They also mentioned the Neglect of the Secretary of State to present a Petition to the King.

Mr. Grenville agreed in imputing the present Mischiefs principally to the Countenance which the Denial of the Right had received here; he observed that the Writings and Votes in America all refer'd to that Authority; he said the Colonies could not be blamed; the County of Middlesex so encouraged would have behaved in the same Manner: he would therefore resist them with Firmness, without Repentment, for they were not the Authors of the Evil: he approved of the late Revenue Law, because it preserved the Principle: but join'd in censuring the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, and on non-compliance to dissolve: He thought that the Secretary of State should not thus take upon himself to annihilate Corporations for disobeying his Mandates: that Recourse should have been first had to Parliament, who alone had such a Power, and who had lately exercised it, on the Mutiny-Bill at New-York; but he did not think it belonged also to the Crown, and he was the more jealous now of the Rights of Parliament, because he observed the Americans affected to pass by the Legislature, and to acknowledge their Dependence only on the Crown.

The Ministry in defence of these several Charges alleged, that the Petition which was not presented to the King, had never been given to the Secretary of State; and the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, they said was an Instruction sent to a Governor to make a Requisition in order to give the Assembly an Opportunity to correct the Fault of a former Assembly; and the Order to dissolve was a Direction for his Conduct in case of Non-compliance; neither of them being addressed to the Assembly could be deem'd a Mandate or a Threat to a Corporation: The Assembly would of course meet again in May; and the not calling another in the mean time was only with a View to lay the Burden before Parliament during the Interval.

During the Debate some Reflections on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act necessarily engaged those Members who had promoted the Repeal, in Defence of that Measure, on the Grounds of Policy, Commerce, and Convenience which were used as Arguments at the Time of the Repeal.

Mr. Grenville was under the same necessity to observe that subsequent Events had shown the Fallacy of some of the Arguments which were then urged: the Decline of Trade having proved that the Expectations given of an Encrease were groundless; and the Submission of the Bostonians on the first Appearance of Troops now making it evident that there never was much danger of their Resistance. This Discussion however on the Merits of the Repeal was not carried far; nor with Acrimony; and all agreed in condemning the late Behaviour of the People of Boston in declaring that Resistance to Law by Force ought to be opposed by military Force; and in professing an eager Zeal to support Government, and vindicate the Authority of the Legislature.

Extra of a Letter from London November 16. 1768.

MR. GRENVILLE has given Notice that the Papers relative to the Proceeding of your Colony will soon be laid before the House of Commons: He at the same Time informed them, that a Paper entitled, a Remonstrance from the Assembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great-Britain, was in the Hands of the Ministry; that on their acquainting the Agent of the Province with it, he answered he had no Direction to present it; that the Contents were highly blameable; that the Title of it alone was exceptionable: and that upon the whole he thought the laying it before the House could only tend to raise an Inflammation; but that it was ready, if they thought proper to call for it: Under these Circumstances it is thought it will not be called for.—The Americans here think that the Debate on the first Day of the Session shews that they have no Party to defend the late Proceedings at Boston: That vigorous Measures will certainly be pursued: That all Sides are agreed to support Government: And that Mr. Grenville took a candid Part; tho' he is determined to make the Colonies contribute to the public Burthens; that he will defend their Liberties; and that he is not so violent a Man as they thought he was; and no doubt they will see other Instances hereafter both of his Firmness and Moderation. Mr. Wilkes has presented a Petition to the House of Commons; complaining of the Proceedings against him, from the General Warrant, down to the Alteration of the Records, and praying Relief generally: It is ordered to lie on the Table, and the Proceedings against him are directed to be laid before the House, that the Cause of his Confinement may appear regularly: So far is little more than Form; in what manner the Affair will be hereafter be taken up, nobody yet can know.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Barrell

At Store No. 3, on the South Side the Town-Dock, Cheap for Cash.

A few Barrels of excellent Beef,

New Philadelphia Flour,

BROWN SUGARS by the Barrel or less,

Single, middling, double, & treble refined English

Loaf Sugar, by the Hundred or less,

Choice old Cheshire Cheese,

GREEN COFFEE, Florence Oil, Currants,

Red and White Onions.

Also, Groceries, China, Glass & Crockery, as usual,

A large Beam & Scales, that will weigh a Ton,

and a very good Saddle Horse, very Cheap.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND,

and now Opening, by

Richard Smith

At his Store in King-street,

A general Assortment of English & India Piece Goods, suitable to the Winter Season; all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Shot, Indigo, Carolina Sole Leather, choice Spermaceti Candles, and a few Logs of choice Mahogany. &c.

Whereas between Forty and Fifty

Seamen have deserted his Majesty's Service from the Ships in this Harbour, under my Command, since the fourth of last Month, many of which are harboured and concealed in the Country, not twenty Miles from Boston.—THIS is to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend any of the said Deserters, and bring them to the Commodore, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings Sterling for each; and such as may be disposed to return to their Duty within Twenty Days of the Date hereof, shall be Pardoned.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Romney, in Boston Harbour, January 16, 1769.

All Persons having any Demands

on the Estate of Eleazer Williams, Esq; late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Joseph Williams, Esq; Nath Perrin, and Thomas Williams, Executors to the last Will of said Deceased, in order for a speedy Settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Executors, Roxbury, Jan. 18. 1769.

Imported in the last Ship from London & Bristol, by

William Jackson

And sold at his VARIETY STORE, at the Brazen-Head, next the Town-House, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices,

A good Assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS,—among which are,—

A Variety of superfine, middling

and low-priced Broad-Cloths, plain and napt Bath Beavers, Ratteens of several colours, German Serges, Kerseys, Duffels, Baizes, Duffel Blanketts, Camblets of various sorts, yard wide & other Stuffs for Gowns Irish Linens of all prices, Cambric and Lawns; a good Assortment of Hosiery; a neat Assortment of Calicoes, Cotton Velvets, Shoes, Clogs & Golo-shoes, better than are imported, proof of which will be in the wearing, Ribbons, Gimp & Snail, &c. &c. Also, Gun Powder, Lead, Shot, English and German Steel, Nails, Brads & Tacks of all kinds; the best of London Dishes and Plates, far superior to the Bristol which will turn black when used; Frying and Warming Pans, Locks, Hinges and Latches of all kinds, Cane and all other kinds of Knives, Buckles of various kinds, Scissars of all sorts, with a full Assortment of Hard Ware Goods, not to be met with in any Store in Town.

A few Boxes LISBON LEMMONS, Gloucester Cheese, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass, Crates of white and blue and white Stone Ware, Boxes Wine Glasses and Cruets, Boxes of long and short Pipes, the best of Bohea Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Writing Paper, Hour Glasses, Felt Hatts, &c. &c.

N. B. Cash given at said Store for all Kinds of SMALL FURRS.

All Persons that stood indebted to him before he went to England, are desired to take Notice that they will be sued next Court if they do not Discharge their Debts before said Time.

John Lowell & Comp.

At their STORE on HANCOCK'S Wharf.

Sell at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Choice Mulcovado Sugars by the Hog-head, Barrel or single Hundred, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the Hundred Weight or Dozen, West India & New-England Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, new Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Sweet Oyl, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimstone, Bar Iron, Cordage, Oacum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rock, Lisbon and fine Salt by the Hog-head or Bushel, &c. &c.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of Dudley Atkins, late of Newbury Port, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent, that six Months further from the 14th Day of January Instant, is allowed them by the Judge of Probate, &c. to bring in their Claims to the Commissioners, who will sit for that Purpose at the House of Capt. Joseph Tiecomb, in said Newbury-Port, near the House of the Deceased, on the first Monday of the six Months ensuing as aforesaid, from Four of the Clock to Eight in the Afternoon, and no further Time will be allowed; and that if any Creditor neglects to bring in and prove his Claim before the Expiration of that Time, he will be excluded from any share of the Estate.

Newbury-Port, Jan. 20. 1769.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the

Proprietors of Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, &c. did at their meeting on the 8th of March, 1765, grant a Tax of 40s. on each Right; and on the 11th of December, 1765, granted a Tax of 20s. on each Right; and on the 17th of August, 1768, granted a Tax of £. 5. on each Right, publick Lots excepted in all these Taxes; all which are to be improved for the support of the Minister, building the Meeting-house, and in making and repairing Roads; which by a late law is ordered to be laid on 250 acres to each original right, and in the manner following, viz. on each 50 acre lot £. 1. 12s.—on the 100 acre lot laid out £. 3. 4s.—and on the 100 acre lot voted to be laid out £. 3. 4s.—All which has been posted as the law directs; yet many of the proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable part thereof: Wherefore, the assessors have agreed to meet at the dwelling-house of Joseph Mitchell, innholder at Ashfield, on the first Wednesday in May next, at Ten o'clock on said day; then and there to sell at public vendue so much of the delinquent proprietors lands as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges arising thereon; and so to continue said vendue by adjournment or adjournments till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid, which the delinquent proprietors are desired to prevent by making payment to Mr. Obadiab Dickinson, proprietors-reefer, at Hatfield, before that time.

Hadley, Dec. 23d, 1768.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

(c) vid. Repeal Act. pa. 411. Vol. (d) vid. Stamp Act. pa. 153. Vol. (e) vid. in the Index For Barnard's Speeches, about Compens- sation to the Sufferers. Vol. 1. also & on ways Letter say Shelburnes pa. 535. Vol. 1. (f) To the Sufferers in 4 Quarts, vid. pa. 166— 177. Vol. 1 (g) vid. merchants agreement pa. 199. (h) vid. Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1. (i) vid. Mutiny Act. pa. 274. (k) vid. Landing of Troops. pa. 263. Journal Times. (a) Pa. 157 (b) Page 163. (c) Page 748. Vol. 1. A. Page 51

North & Page 241. v Page 257. & Page 365. Page 372 9 Uide Pa 792. Vol 1